

the University of Nevada to become Assistant Professor of Agronomy in the University of California at Berkeley, where he remained until his death on January 18, 1930, being successively promoted meanwhile to the rank of Associate Professor and finally, full Professor.

During his entire professional life every day duties involved him in practical problems relating to the farm and to the range. To the solution of these problems he brought not merely a good scientific training but a scientific attitude that was vigorous and searching. The results of many of these pieces of work appeared in the form of printed publications, usually consisting of only a few pages, but representing not less than sixty titles. During the rapid development of agricultural colleges provision has been made for subjects that are considered practical or fundamental, but often little or no support has been given to the subject of botany. And yet in an agricultural college, sometimes in all divisions of it, botanical work arises daily, frequently in considerable amount. In consequence, Dr. Kennedy felt called upon to do a great amount of routine which was referred to him, the flow of which never stopped, but rather increased on account of the rapid expansion that was taking place in the institutions with which he was connected. Perhaps we may say that he was, as it were, penalized for his botanical knowledge, that it was as the result of these conditions that his research projects were handicapped for lack of time.

About 1900 he had begun a broad piece of research upon the genus *Trifolium*. For a period of thirty years he gave to this project such free hours as could be spared and the problem was well in hand at the time of his sudden death. His ideals of research work were, however, so thoroughgoing that nothing less than complete relief from daily routine would, in all probability, have permitted its completion.

In the activities of the California Botanical Society, especially in that part of it which had to do with the popular diffusion of botanical knowledge, Dr. Kennedy always took a leading part. In August, 1915, he was elected President of the Society and for two and one-half years faithfully and efficiently directed the Society's life during a period when his services were of the first importance in the continuity of its work. Out of gratitude, the Society remembers and pays homage to his goodwill, to his friendliness and geniality, and to his capacity for understanding his fellow men.

Berkeley, November 16, 1930.

RECORDS OF PLANTS NEW TO CALIFORNIA

DORIS KILDALE GILLESPIE

During the past three years, while making a botanical survey of the Siskiyou Mountains and adjacent regions of northern California and southern Oregon, the writer has collected several species of western plants apparently heretofore not credited to the flora of California. It is with the hope that such records will prove of interest to California botanists that these seven species are listed below. All the specimens cited may be found in the Dudley Herbarium of Stanford University.

ABIES LASIOCARPA (Hook.) Nutt. Collected in the Salmon Mountains at Hancock Lake, north side of the divide between the head of the North Fork of the Salmon River and the head of Hancock Creek, on the trail to Marble Mountain, Siskiyou County, growing in granite at the border of a glacial lake, elevation 7000 feet, Aug. 19, 1928. Associated with *Picea breweriana* S. Wats., *Tsuga mertensiana* (Bong.) Sarg., and *Pinus monticola* Dougl. Collectors Roxana S. Ferris and Doris K. Kildale (Kildale no. 6554). Although the Alpine Fir has been known from the southern Cascades in Oregon where it was collected at its southernmost station 10 miles south of Crater Lake by Elmer I. Applegate, the species has previously not been known from California.

SAXIFRAGA BONGARDI Presl. Collected on the southeast spur of Preston Peak, Siskiyou County, California, growing in crevices in granite at an elevation of 6500 feet, July 20, 1929, by Doris K. Kildale (no. 8591). The next most southerly station for this plant is near the Oregon Caves, Josephine County, Oregon, where it was collected by Dr. Morton Peck of Willamette University. The species is common on the higher peaks of the Oregon Cascades.

PINGUICULA VULGARIS L. Collected on a wet serpentine cliff under a winter waterfall along Smith River, near Douglas Park, Del Norte County, April 21, 1929, by Doris K. Kildale (no. 7341). This species of old world distribution is common along the Pacific Coast from Alaska to Washington, also being reported from Oregon by Thomas Howell.

EURYPTERA HOWELLII (Wats.) C. & R. Discovered in the Siskiyou Mountains on the trail up the South Fork of Indian Creek between Happy Camp and Elk Lick, Siskiyou County, elevation 2400 feet, growing in open woods in rocky soil. Collected by Doris K. Kildale (no. 8640), July 20, 1929. Representing one of the many endemic plants of the Siskiyou Mountains, the species has been found before near Waldo and Wimer in Josephine and Jackson counties of Oregon.

ANTENNARIA RACEMOSA Hook. Collected on the southeast spur of Preston Peak, Siskiyou County, California, growing in rock crevices at an elevation of 6500 feet, July 20, 1929, by Doris K. Kildale (no. 8588). Previously, the most southern station known was Grayback Mountain, Josephine County, Oregon, according to the collection of C. V. Piper.

LYCOPODIUM INUNDATUM L. Collected in sphagnum bog in swale at the southwest end of Big Lagoon, Humboldt County, elevation 20 feet, Feb. 3, 1929, by Doris K. Kildale (no. 6881). The plant forms dense mats and is often submerged. The nearest locality of the same species is in Coos County, Oregon.

JUNCUS REGELII Buch. Collected at Raspberry Lake, head of the South Fork of Indian Creek, Siskiyou County, elevation 6000 feet, July 20, 1929, by Doris K. Kildale (no. 8705). *Juncus regelii* has been collected in the Cascade Mountains of northern Oregon, but has not been known any farther south.

Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, April 7, 1931.